Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1826. [NO. 74.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

WINDSOR AND *FANCY CHAIR MAKING.*

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

State of North-Carolina,
Cabarrus County.

In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.

Wm. J. Alexander and D. F. Caldwell, vs. John Clay, and Nathan Philips, executor of John Caruthers, deceased. } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

THOS. KERR, C. M. E.

6t74 pr. adv. $2 50.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing vs. Robert Lawing. } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining A. Dunn and others.

IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

t72—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

3m74—price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns vs. Henry Yarboro. } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro summoned as guarnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

3m73—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,
Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman. } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian* and *Catawba Journal*, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, *Clerk.*

59—3m—pr. adv. $4.

Constables' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

John M'Quay & Co.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, among which are—

Sugar and Coffee,
Jamaica and New England } RUM.
French Brandy,
Holland and Northern } GIN.
First quality Molasses,
Claret, Teneriff, Madeira, Colmanar, and Port, } WINES.
Cordials of the best kind,
No. 2 Mackarel,
Philadelphia Porter,
Figs and Raisins,
Sweet Oranges,
Wellington Boots, first quality,
Mould Candles,
Soft shell Almonds,
Table Salt,
Crockery Ware,
Snuff and Segars,
Lorillard's Cut Tobacco, and
Confectionaries of all kinds.

Feb. 25, 1826. 3t74

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, about the 12th November last, somewhere between my own house and Matthew Bain's, or else between my house and Charlotte, a large bundle of Notes, amongst which are the following:—Two notes on Guy Maxwell, one on John Rogers, one on Matthew Bain, several on Andrew Miller, deceased; together with a number of others not at present recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver me said papers, and forewarn any person from trading for any of said notes.

MATTHEW WALLACE.

Feb. 4, 1826. 3t74r

MAP
Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,
A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

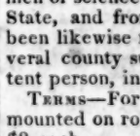
THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the *Patent Corn Sheller* will be $11 delivered at the shop, or $12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57tf

Stray.



I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.

Dec. 9, 1825. 3t75

Just Published,

AND forsale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

NORTH-CAROLINA State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS.

(Authorised by Acts of Congress and the Legislature of North-Carolina.)

For the benefit of Oxford Academy and Washington Canal.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

To be drawn on the 15th of March, 1826, *at the City of Raleigh.*

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	-	15,000	-	15,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	5,276	-	5,276
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
18	-	1,000	-	18,000
36	-	500	-	18,000
186	-	50	-	9,300
372	-	25	-	9,300
1,302	-	12	-	15,624
13,950	-	6	-	83,700
15,870	Prizes.			$214,200
26,970	Blanks.			
42,840	Tickets.			

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $6 | *Quarter* $1,50
Half do. 3 | *Eighth* .75

Packages of 12 Tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least $25 50 nett, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages, $75 | Quarter do. $18
Half do. 36 | Eighth do. 9

If preferred, CERTIFICATES of Packages will be furnished at the following rates:

Whole Package $46,50—Shares in proportion.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets or Shares can be had at the above rates at the Managers' Office, Raleigh, or their Agent, at the

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE.

John Graham's Estate.

THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Graham, deceased, take this method of informing those indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment Also, those who have demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. M. BOSTWICK, WM. E. McREE, } *Adm'rs.*

Feb. 27, 1826. 3t75

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at the dwelling-house of Gen. George Graham, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John Graham, deceased,—three negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention; where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by the subscribers.

W. M. BOSTWICK, WM. E. McREE, } *Adm'rs.*

Feb. 27, 1826. 3t75

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Iredell county, on the 5th instant, a dark bay MARE, with tail and mane nearly black, about 14 or 15 hands high, and ten or twelve years old. She went away with a bridle on, was shod all round, and had a very sore back. It is expected she will make for Pendleton District, S. C. I will give five dollars reward to any person who will give information to me of said mare, so that I get her again.

JOSHUA PINKSTON.

Lincolnton, Feb. 17, 1826. 3t74

The well bred Horse

Young Joe Royalist,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the low rates of Five Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars paid out of the season; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap, paid at the time of service, with the chance of falling into the Season; and Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal.

The places of standing will be at James P. Rogers', on the Waxhaw creek, every other week, to commence the first week; the next week at Maj. B. Morrow's, and Thomas Oliver's,—at Maj. Morrow's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Thomas Oliver's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

JAMES BLAKELY.

PEDIGREE.

The Young Joe Royalist is a beautiful sorrel, full sixteen hands high, five years old this spring, and was got by the old imported Horse Royalist. 3t75p

Notice.

ALL the legal heirs of John Belk, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, are requested to call on Darling Belk, executor, comply with the law and receive their respective part of the negroes, as a division has been made this the 16th day of December, 1825.

3t74p DARLING BELK.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

THE FARMER.

From a Sermon delivered at Windsor, Vt. Dec. 1, 1825.

It has long seemed to me, that there is one evil among us, which can be remedied by no laws, as it depends upon the free choice of every individuals; an evil, therefore, which must be left to work its own cure; and that is, that, in proportion to our population, too many leave the employment of the agricultralist, for other employments. If this arises from its being considered that the employment of the husbandman is not respectable, it is a very great mistake. Every thing is honorable which is useful and virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God himself and by him peculiarly owned and blest. It is that on which every thing else depends. What can be more pleasing than to direct the young and tender plant how to shoot, and to cherish its growth? What more humane than the care of those animals which contribute to the comfort and convenience of man? True, this employment is laborious; but then labor brings health, and health is the foundation of enjoyment and happiness. The condition of the farmer is a condition of independence. His little domain is his own, his comforts are his own, and he is not at the mercy of public whim and caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that a farmer must be a stupid, ignorant man. He is taught in his youth the first rudiments of education, and he has many spare hours to read. In the heat of a sultry summer's noon, by the long winter evening fire, he has much time for his books, and in this country they are placed within the reach of all.—In every neighborhood of farmers, there should be a library, well selected for their use, containing geography, travels and history, that they may know something more of the world, its history, and manners, than just of the little spot they themselves occupy. They should spend much of their leisure time in perusing such useful books, that they may not be the dupes, neither of political quackery, nor religious imposture, and that they may be able faithfully to discharge the duties of free citizens. Indeed, a well formed yeomanry is the stamina of society. If other classes of men are the marble that adorns, they are the massy granite that forms the strength and stability of the edifice. On the whole, from all my observations, of mankind and of society, I do not think, that in any pursuit whatever, a young man has a greater chance for a happy life, than in that of the husbandman. Many a man, after spending fruitless years in speculations, and in the precarious subsistence of an overstocked profession, has sincerely regretted the ill-fated day that he left his father's domicil, where there was land enough and to spare, and plunged into more uncertain pursuits.

Claims on Denmark.—Mr. Cushing, of Newburyport, has published a pamphlet, in which he exposes the spoliations committed on our commerce in 1809, 10, and 11. The Essex Courant has a brief review of the pamphlet. In 1811, Mr. George Erving was sent to Copenhagen, after which these depredations ceased, but no redress was obtained for those which had been captured, amounting to 190 vessels, of which ten were finally condemned, and the remainder subjected, in many instances, to a long detention, and heavy costs. As a means of redress short of declaring war, Mr. Cushing proposes that our government sustain American vessels in refusing to pay the "Sound dues," or tax on vessels passing Elsinore into the Baltic. This tax has been paid by all nations, from time immemorial: American vessels pay annually from 15 to £20,000. Of course the tax collected must greatly exceed any expense of light-houses, beacons, &c. We perceive no more propriety in such a tax than there would be in one which the British might levy on vessels passing Gibraltar.

ADDISON.—Conscious of his talents as a writer, he acknowledged his deficiency in conversation. "I can draw a bill (said he) for a 1000 pounds, although I have not a guinea in my pocket."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

BANKRUPTCY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.—Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina, from the Committee to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, reported a bill "to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States;" which was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hayne, in reporting this bill, said that the committee to whom the subject had been referred, had bestowed on it the attention due to its importance; and though they deeply regretted the delay which had taken place in submitting the bill to the consideration of the Senate, yet he could assure them this had arisen unavoidably, from the great difficulty of arranging the details of a system so extremely complicated, and of such immense magnitude. The Committee were fully aware that it was not possible to digest a plan which would be free from substantial objections, and it was altogether hopeless to attempt to conciliate in its favor universal approbation. The evils, however, resulting from the inefficient and contradictory laws now in force in the several States on this subject, were so severely felt;—such were the frauds to which they gave rise, and so great the injustice practised under them, that the Committee were strongly impresssed with the belief that some effectual remedy ought, at least, to be attempted.

The Committee, he said, had taken up the subject with a sincere desire effectually to secure the just rights of creditors, and, at the same time, to protect the honest and unfortunate debtor, from oppression. These were the leading objects of the whole bill. The Committee had not felt themselves authorized, in a subject of this nature, to indulge in speculation, or to adopt theoretical views.—They had taken as their guides the former Bankrupt Law of the United States, and the bill concerning Bankruptcy, which had passed the Senate in 1821, with the improvements and modifications that had either been suggested by the former experience of the country, or by the able men who had repeatedly, of late years, brought the subject to public view. The bill which passed the Senate in 1821, was substantially, the same as that which was repor ted to the House of Representatives in 1820. It is well known that it had been revised and corrected by, and finally received the approbation of some of the most profound lawyers and ablest statesmen this country has produced.—Taking this bill as the basis, the Committee, Mr. H. said, had carefully compared it with the provisions of the old Bankrupt law and the new British Act, and now submitted the result of their labors to the indulgent consideration of the Senate.

Mr. H. further stated, that it was a fortunate circumstance, and not a little remarkable, that the Bankrupt system which had been in operation in England ever since the time of Henry the 8, should have received, during the last year, a full revision—and that a complete system of Bankruptcy, founded on an experience of three hundred years, should have been there established in a single Act, providing for the repeal of no less than twenty-one statutes, and embracing within itself every provision which time and experience had shown to be necessary. Of the flood of light shed on the subject of Bankruptcy by this Act, the Committee have availed themselves, and had incorporated into the present bill, so many of the provisions of that Act as appeared to them to be valuable, and suitable to the condition of the United States. Having thus explained the course which the Committee had pursued on this subject, Mr. H. said he would now only add, that they had deemed it advisable to submit to the consideration of the Senate, whether, in adopting a system of voluntary Bankruptcy chiefly applicable to mercantile men, whether it would not be proper to provide a system of voluntary Bankruptcy for the rest of the community. The Committee, he said, were aware of the difficulties inseparable from this question—they know that the fate of former bills has depended, and that the fate of this may depend, on the decision of the question, whether the Bankrupt system shall be extended to persons, other than traders; nor are they unacquainted with the constitutional objections which have been raised against such an extension of the system. But the Committee had, notwithstanding, deemed it advisable to report the bill in the shape which would certainly be most acceptable—leaving it to the Senate to decide on the weight of the objections which may be urged against it. With these brief explanations of the views of the Com-

mittee, Mr. H. said he would ask leave to report the bill.

The bill was read the first time by its title, and 600 additional copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. [The bill is the longest ever read in Congress, on this subject, embracing no less than ninety-four sections.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Powell, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution ought to be so amended that, in the event of the election of the President of the United States devolving on the House of Representatives, as to provide that no member of the House who shall vote upon such election, shall be capable of receiving an appointment to any office under the Government of the United States, where the power of nomination is in the President, for three years thereafter, except when the nation may be involved in war, in which event the foregoing disqualification shall not operate to prevent the appointment, or acceptance by any such member of a commission in the Army or Navy of the United States.

Mr. Powell, upon offering his amendment, observed, that it was not his intention, at this time, to discuss the merits of the proposition he had offered, or any of the various propositions now before the committee, and under discussion, and unless his present intentions underwent material alteration, he should not, at any future period, intrude himself upon the attention of the committee upon the subject. Mr. P. observed, that it was due to himself and his feelings, in relation to the members of the last Congress, to disclaim any, the most remote, idea that the House, or any of its members, in the exercise of their high constitutional duty of electing a President, at their last session, were influenced by any hope of office, or by any other unworthy motive. He had too high a sense of the character of the members of the last Congress to believe such an event possible. It was in reference to the future, and the fears expressed by gentlemen, that he had offered the resolution. The House would discover that the resolution would only be adopted in the event of the various plans, already suggested, or which might be suggested, to take the ultimate election from the House, being rejected by the House. While we were distributing constitutional power, taking from one and giving to another, it might be well for us to show our willingness to submit to this self denying provision, and place the members of this House beyond suspicion.

The resolution was then referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

We noticed, says the Baltimore Patriot, in the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, of Friday, in addition to the mass before presented, five distinct propositions to amend the Constitution, with respect to the election of President and Vice-President. The House appears to be divided into two parties; the one opposed to any amendment, the other subdivided into as many parties as it has members; each entertaining views of *its own*, and no two concurring in any fundamental principle, but the one which declares, "the Constitution requires amendment." In this state of things it is obvious, that no very judicious amendment can be adopted, for the pride of opinion is too powerful to be combated, even by the profundity, cogency, volubility, or length of the debates. With this view of the case deeply impressed on our minds, and while rapt in the mistification produced by the great number of propositions on the table of the house, we came across the following proposition of Mr. Miner of Pa., on the same subject: and we firmly believe, that the whole business will end, substantially, in the adoption of his views:

Mr. Miner of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

"It is unwise frequently to change the fundamental principles of Government."

The Constitution of the United States being peculiar in its structure, founded in compromise, and compounded of Federative and popular principles, of delicate and difficult adjustment, it should only be altered in cases of obvious and imperious necessity.

Any change would be unwise which should diminish the relative power of the States, to the United States.

The present mode of electing the President and Vice-President is based on the master principle on which our Republican Institutions are founded, namely:—That the People are intelligent and virtuous; that their Representatives are worthy of confidence; that the security of the People lies, not in refusing to delegate power, but in exacting from their Delegates a rigid responsibility.

Therefore, Resolved, That it is inexpedient to alter the Constitution of the United States, in that part which relates to the election of President and Vice-President.

In introducing the resolution, Mr. Miner observed, that a great many propositions to amend the Constitution had been laid upon the table, and he was not without some fear the People would be led to believe, that it was universally conceded here that the Constitution was defective, and needed amendment. I, for one, said Mr. M. make no such concession. I am satisfied with the Constitution in its present form, and am willing to take it and keep it, word for word, and letter for letter, without any change whatever. I am desirous of saying so, and placing a resolution to that effect on your table, among the numerous propositions to alter it. With this view, I have, upon this paper, placed three or four, what I consider sound political axioms, in relation to the principles of our government: and deduced, as a corollary therefrom, a Resolution. I hope it may prove a rallying point for the friends of that sacred instrument; and when the whole subject shall have been fully discussed, I flatter myself with the hope that a large majority of the House will be found in favor of preserving the Constitution as it is.

The resolution was referred to a Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

From the New York American.

Extract from a letter dated Washington, Saturday, February 18.

"The Panama mission is yet undecided. The Senate took it in great dudgeon that the House should have called on the President for papers in relation to that affair; and actually refused for two or three days to go into the consideration of executive business, until they should see whether the President answers the call. As he has not done so, they have again gone to work, and sat yesterday with closed doors, till after 4 o'clock—with what issue, if any, is of course unknown. The conduct of the Senate in this whole matter has impaired the confidence hitherto reposed in that body. In times past, they have been, with whatever bias of parties, a grave deliberative body, intent on ascertaining and promoting the public interests. At present they appear, in the light of men bent rather upon defeating an individual, and embarrassing the Government, right or wrong, than as the grave conscript fathers of a great republic. The mission, however, will be sanctioned in the end; and the House of Representatives will confirm and provide for it, by a powerful majority."

There seems, to our plain perception, to be but little weight in the opposition to the Panama mission. Some politicians appear to dread the mission, through fear of "entangling alliances" with other powers, notwithstanding the President has distinctly stated that our neutral relations will be inviolably maintained. Are not the fears thus expressed mere phantoms conjured up in the perturbed imaginations of those who are determined to oppose the administration right or wrong? Suppose, for a moment, that a minister to the Panama congress should so far transcend his instructions and forget the settled and approved policy of the United States, as to consent to an alliance with another power. What would it avail?—Is it not well known that no treaty is binding without the sanction of the Senate? Has not that body a complete check in its own hands? Has not the House of Representatives charge of the purse-strings of the nation, by drawing which any unauthorised measure can be promptly defeated? Then why all this unnecessary alarm about "entangling alliances?" The clumsy guise of preconcerted opposition to every conspicuous measure of the administration is as plain as noon-day, and we trust will be as futile as it is unnecessary.

Virginia Free Press.

Mr. M'Duffie's speech.—Whenever our brothers of the National Intelligencer inform us that "Mr. such and such an one" occupied the floor until 4 o'clock, when, not having finished his arguments, he gave way for the committee to rise: Mr. such-a-one will *possibly* conclude to-morrow.—" we say whenever our brothers of the Intelligencer inform us of these long-winded speeches, we unconsciously find ourselves counting up the cost. We find by a fair calculation of the cost of Mr. M'Duffie's speech in favour of his resolutions to amend the constitution of the U S. including the pay of the members of congress, and contingent expences, that it amounts to $4000. Unquestionably the nation will be the gainer!

Winchester Gazette.

Receipt to make a "VERY ABLE" *Speech or Report.*—Let your Speech or Report be "*very long;*" to accomplish which, speak or write a general dissertation;—throw in all the common-places that you can recollect; levy contribution upon history, ancient and modern, however little to the purpose; intersperse truisms, and be not sparing of paradoxes; you may also extend your work by copious professions of diffidence, &c.; it is understood that you will be as verbose as possible.

Nat. Gaz.

Algernon Sydney.—When Algernon Sydney placed his head on the block, the executioner asked him (as was the custom in such cases) whether he should rise again?—The intrepid patriot replied, "Not till the general resurrection; strike on!"

General Intelligence.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Extract of a letter from a young officer of the U. S. ship United States, to his friends in Boston, dated Chrohillias, Sept. 26, 1825.

"The forts of Callao are still in the possession of the Royal Spaniards. Bolivar has created batteries within a quarter of a mile of them; and a constant firing is kept up between them; while the Chilian and Peruvian squadrons are assailing the forts from the sea. Rodil, who commands in the forts, has held out like a good fellow, and deserves the praise of his nation. He has been penned nearly one year, and has now only 2000 men; formerly he had 4000; but, living on salt provisions and bad water, so long, they have died. Five days ago, a shell from Bolivar's batteries, burst in the castle, and killed 25 men, and Rodil's horse; and the soldiers turned to, and devoured the animal. The port of Callao is most rigidly blockaded, and no merchant vessels are allowed to enter; and Bolivar has cut off all communication by land. Notwithstanding the soldiers are dying off very fast, Rodil says, "he will not give up whilst there is a man's body to knaw upon."

Sandwich Islands.—The Nantucket Inquirer states that the young king of the Sandwich Islands, Chou Choula, is aged about 14 years, and is brother to the late king, Rhio Rhio. While Lord Byron, who brought from England the body of his late Majesty, was at the Islands, he assisted at the coronation of the new king. A part of the ceremony consisted in crossing two swords over the royal head; one of the weapons being held by the prime minister, Billy Pitt, and the other by Lord Byron. The latter, after going through this august rite, turned to the populace, and brandishing his sword, exclaimed in English, "now, d—ye, obey the king!"

Embargo at Havana.—Capt. Wiley of the brig Nassau, arrived at New York in 9 days from Havana, informs that an embargo was laid on the 16th February on all vessels in the port of Havana, but on what account is not stated.

A letter in the American dated the 14th at Havana, says—"*We have nothing new.* Six Spanish frigates which are here, will, it is said, sail in a very few days. They are elegant new vessels, and have some fine young men for officers, but the crews are generally bad. A great number of vagabonds and rogues and thieves from the jails have been put on board of them. With such materials what can the officers do! Some say they are going to destroy the Mexican fleet; others that they are bound off Carthagena, while others again assert that they merely intend to cruise to exercise their crews, until a stronger force, expected from Spain, arrives."

Balt. Patriot.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

There is a peculiarty in the Grecian character which few nations—none other probably—are capable of assuming. We approach it, view it, but shrink back from even the thought of imitating its sublimity, with reverential awe. It is emphatically and appropriately denominated the SPARTAN CHARACTER. Two thousand three hundred and six years ago, Leonidas the king of Lacedæmon, with three hundred chosen Spartans, took leave of friends and kindred, and resolved to die rather than submit to the dictation of Xerxes, who had offered him the kingdom of Greece if he would not oppose his views. The Spartan heroes met the legions of Xerxes at the pass of Thermopylæ, and before the engagement, Leonidas thus addressed his little band: "*Dine heartily, for you are to sup in the realms of Pluto.*" But one man escaped from the battle, who was treated with reproaches for ingloriously flying from a battle in which his prince and companions had perished. How well this Spartan character is sustained even to the present day, let the following testify:

ZANTE, Nov. 16—The intrepid defender of Missolonghi, perceiving that they are on the point of being attacked by sea and land, have resolved to sacrifice their lives for their country, and have taken a last farewell of the world, amidst religious and military ceremonies, after a general review in which the chief embraced the soldiers, at the same time the Bishop giving them his benediction, sprinkling the holy water on their standards, were decorated with crowns of laurel. At the same time were embarked for Zante and Cephalonia, the archives of the government, as well as the old men, women and children—the separation caused the greatest grief. All communication is still open with Missolonghi, by sea and land, and numerous bodies of troops have entered, as well as a great quantity of provisions. They will defend the batteries inch by inch, as there is no hope of retreating.

The following curious statistical account is given in the *Cassel Almanack* for the year 1826:—The 100 most populous cities on the globe are—Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,274,000; Hans-Ischen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000: Conge Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,300; Wuts Chani, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,800; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,726; Su Ischen, 500,000; Houng Ischen, 500,000, &c. &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 193,000, and the last Bristol, 87,800. Among the 100 cities, three contain more than a million; nine from half a million to one million; 23 from 200,000 to 500,000; 56 from 1 to 200,000; six from 87 to 100,000. Of these 100 cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe, of which four are in Germany; four in France; five in Italy; eight in England; three in Spain; five in Africa, and five in America. A list of the population of 94 states is given; the following is an extract:—China, 264,500,000; British Empire, 136,500,000; Russia, 59,000,00; Japan, 40,500,000; France, 31,500,000; Austria, 30,000,000; Turkish Empire, 24,500,000; Anam, 23,000,000; Spain 15,000,000; Morocco, 15,000,000; Persia, 13,500,000; Afghanistan, 12,800,000; Low Countries, 12,800,000; Burmese, 12,000,000; Corea, 12,000,000; Thibet, 12,000,000; Prussia, 11,370,000; United States, 10,645,000; Naples, 7,500,000; Brazil, 5,500,000. The principality of Litchenstein contains the smallest number of inhabitants out of the 94 states, having only 5,800 inhabitants.

From the Edinburg Independent.

"The death of the Emperor of Russia, cannot fail to be attended by important results on the political state of Europe; and it may lead to a *general War*. We do not wish to excite unnecessary alarm upon this subject; but it is our duty as public Journalists, to state our sentiments on so *momentous* a subject. We are in possession of some information, which is of great importance in endeavoring to anticipate the probable consequences of the demise of the Emperor, and which is perhaps unknown to any Journalists in the Kingdom—even to those who are supposed occasionally to receive their cue from Ministers. It is this,—and we pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner to the truth of the statement,—that the British Government relied solely on the *personal* feelings of the Emperor Alexander, for the *preservation of peace.*"

NEW-YORK, FEB. 22.

Interesting Circumstance.—It was omitted in our account of the sentences on Saturday, to state that the Recorder in passing sentence on Andrew Shields, for uttering counterfeit money, observed, that a number of respectable persons, considering the evidence in favor of the prisoner and his previous good conduct, had proposed petitioning the governor for a pardon, and that if this was done, the court, if called on, would state to his excellency the testimony in his favor.

Since the sentence, facts have been disclosed which throw suspicion on another man, who resembles Shields so much that an ordinary observer could not but be deceived. That this man did make five or six attempts to pass counterfeit three dollar bills of the Manhattan Bank, on the night of the 28th January, on which Shields was arrested, is indisputably established; and that it was in the immediate vicinity of the shops of the two persons who swore to the identity of Shields on his trial. This man was taken by one of the persons on whom he made the attempt, but on the way to the watch-house told such a pitiful story of his children, and of having been deceived in the bill, that he was released. Within a day or two several persons have seen him, and declare that they could not upon their oaths distinguish the two men from each other. There are other facts in favor of the opinion that the iron hand of justice has fallen on the wrong object. It is to be hoped the real rogue will soon be substituted for his unfortunate representative.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17.—The duty devolves upon us of announcing to our readers the death of that faithful public servant, the Honorable JOHN GAILLARD, Member of the U. S. Senate from the State of South-Carolina, and the actual President for several years past, in occasional absences of the Vice President, of that body. He expired at his lodgings in this City, yesterday, a little after 4 o'clock, P. M. of a complaint by which he has been much afflicted of late years, and of which the fatal termination has been for some time expected.

We forbear ourselves the attempt to pay the respect due to his memory, looking for it from better authority and abler hands.

Nat. Int.

Suicide.—Persis Hall, a young lady of highly cultivated mind and of accomplished manners, about 24 years of age, of Lebanon, N. H. destroyed herself recently by taking opium. She had been in a state of mental derangement for 4 or 5 months previous to the fatal night, occasioned by a belief that she had committed the unpardonable sin. This religious phrenzy produced a state of deep dejection and despair, which all the exertions of her friends could not remove, and which resulted as mentioned above.

Mr. Noah, of the National Advocate, notices a strange occurrence in the following manner:—*Singular Circumstance*—"The Coroner was called, on Saturday, 18th instant, to view the body of an unknown colored woman, found at the store No. 171, South-street. She was *shipped* on board the schooner Mirror, from Baltimore, to some person here. The discovery was made in consequence of the barrel being opened, in mistake by the wrong consignee. The barrel was marked P. X. No. 2.—We hope the affair will be investigated."

The following heart-rendering paragraph is copied from the Philadelphia Democratic Press of the 15th ult.:—

Last evening, about nine o'clock, an infant child was found dead, in an alley, near Race-street, in Third-street. Its little throat had marks of violence on it, and blood had been forced from its nose. The Coroner was sent for: no doubt is entertained that the child was murdered. Suspicion rests upon a woman who was seen to cross over from the alley. The day before, a beautiful little child was found murdered in an open lot, in the outskirts of the city, with one of its limbs much eaten by a dog. These are horrible and alarming events! Can no means be devised to arrest the progress of such daring and inhuman crimes? It is most remarkable and not a little appalling, that two well known citizens, old inhabitants of Philadelphia, heads of families, suddenly disappeared, nearly two months ago, and no tidings have ever been heard of them.

False Alarm.—Robberies have of late been so frequent on the highway near Philadelphia, that travellers "do fear each bush" a robber. A stout old farmer, not distinguished for personal courage, was travelling on the Norristown road before daybreak, and heard some one running after him, crying "Halloa—stop." The horse could not be urged forward, and the old man dismounted, and with the butt end of his whip, layed about the robber lustily, vociferating with stentorian lungs, 'Fire—murder—thieves,' when after a parley, he discovered the beaten and bruised robber to be—*his son*, who had been sent after him on a message.

Noah's Adv.

Fire.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, the "*Clay Factory* of Pennsylvania," owned by Mr. J. B. Nones, an enterprising citizen of Philadelpia, situated in North Seventh st. near the Mill-dam, was totally destroyed with all its contents. The flames were first discovered rushing from the *Drug and Chemical* room, which soon spread over all the building, and as there had been no fire used in the premises for 10 days, it is supposed to be the work of some vile incendiary. This valuable establishment was for the manufacturing of blue and yellow nankeens, under the patronage and patent of the general government; the loss will not only be felt by the owner, but by the country at large—as the goods made therein had risen to much repute and are sought for. The loss is estimated at between 4 and $5000 and we understand that $3500 is insured in New York. Although at a considerable distance from the city, our fire and hose companies repaired with their usual alacrity to the scene of conflagration.

Freeman's Journal.

Play of Nature.—A cow belonging to Mr. Silas Stratton, of Sullivan township, in this county, was a few days ago delivered of *five calves*, all perfectly formed, well haired, and about the size of a fox.—This is such a singular play of dame nature, that we should have doubted the truth of the above statement, had it not been given to us attested by the evidence of many creditable persons who have seen the progeny.

Washington Pa. Reporter.

Stammering.—We noticed some days ago, the advertisement of Mrs. Leigh, 22 Gold Street, who proposed to cure impediments of speech, or stammering, a most painful and unpleasant affliction; and in proof of the efficiency of her system, we have witnessed an extraordinary instance of cure. A young gentleman arrived in this city on Thursday from Fredericksburg, Va. sent by his parents to be cured of a most obstinate stammering. He called on Mrs. Leigh on Friday, and on Saturday remained five hours with her, taking the usual lessons—his speech is now clear, smooth, and free from the least impediment. He assured us that he could not read, and could scarcely speak, from guttural difficulty and spasmodic affection. He could not utter his name, to be placed on the way-bill, and was compelled to point to it on his trunk; he now reads fluently, and speaks without hesitation, and after a few hours instruction. We also conversed with two ladies, who had been relieved from a similar affliction in eight or ten days practice, and whose speech was free from impediment.

N. Y. paper.

More man slaying.—It unfortunately again becomes our weekly task to record the death of another of the human family, by the hands of a fellow citizen. In Lincoln county some days ago, two men, one named Hunt, the name of the other we do not now recollect, engaged in a fight. Hunt was knocked down by his antagonist and left for dead, in a short time, however, he had strength to move. The other determined to return and despatch him; as he came up, Hunt rose with a skillet in his hand, and drove one of the feet into the head of his antagonist, who immediately expired.—*Ken. Adv.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1826.

Small Pox.—This disease is still confined to the individual who brought it hither:—he is in a fair way of recovery, and will probably soon be able to proceed to his friends. The alarm which was first felt at the sudden and unexpected introduction of this disease among us, has mostly subsided; and we again repeat what we stated in our last, that no danger need be apprehended from visiting the town.

We received by the last mail, the first number of the *Wilmington Herald*, a new paper published in Wilmington, in this state, by T. LORING, who was formerly, we believe, the editor of the Recorder, which is now printed in that place. The *Herald* is neatly executed; its selections judicious and interesting; and it promises fair to become a valuable addition to the newspaper press, and to merit, if it should not receive, a liberal patronage.

The following observations from the *Columbia Telescope*, are forcible and just, and peculiarly applicable to the state of things in this quarter. The lessons of experience should not be forgotten; and we may hope, that the improvidence of the last year, although productive of present embarrassment, will have a salutary effect in the end, by opening the eyes of our farmers to their true interest.

Every quarter of the state from which we can hear, complains of a pressure for the want of money, and the scarcity and high price of corn. The smallness of the corn crop will be followed by a scarcity and high price of meat and other necessaries of life. All these consequences naturally grow out of the highly criminal speculation in cotton about one year since. Not reflecting that the extraordinary price then given in a fevered state of the market could not last, our whole community fell into the folly of planting largely in cotton, and neglecting their provision crop. Nothing could be more unfortunate. The superabundant crop of cotton has made the fall of the article more complete; while the price of corn and meat has increased in proportion to their scarcity. Thus are we dependent on other quarters for both these great essentials of life. What makes it still more to be regretted is, that our stock of hogs and cattle, from this cause and the severity of the winter, will be very much diminished, and we shall feel the baleful effects of our folly for years. If our planters and farmers would understand their real interest, they would find it to consist in making every thing within themselves, and allowing their extra force only to be employed in making cotton for a foreign market. A merchant whose profits are sometimes extraordinary, may bear up under extravagant expenditures; but it is at all times incumbent on the farmer whose gains are usually small, to be particularly provident.

Resolutions to amend the constitution thicken upon Congress; and take them all in all, they are an unsightly brood. On the 23d ult. no less than six different propositions were made to alter this venerable instrument, making quite a notable addition to the former stock; the greater portion of which, we hope, will be permitted to sink into merited oblivion, "unhonored and unsung."

We really think, that this head-long rage for innovation should be checked, or the consequences may ere long be serious. The constitution is beset by political empirics, each of whom has his remedy for an imaginary defect; and were we to believe their assertions, we should conclude, that the constitution under which we have lived and prospered for nearly forty years, under which the country has steadily advanced in the fulfilment of her high destinies, has entirely failed to answer the purposes for which it was established, and is, in fact, not worth a straw. But happily, the lights of experience lead to a widely different conclusion:—the evidences of prosperity, which we meet with on every side; the contentment which every where prevails among the people, except where local circumstances, that have no connection with the national government, operate to produce a different state of things—the rapidity with which the country is increasing in wealth, in power, and importance—all go to prove, that the constitution under which we live, *has* answered the great ends for which it was established. It has stood the shock of party violence, and of foreign war—it has proved itself competent to all the purposes of protection and defence; a regard for our best interests, therefore, would dictate, that it "should not be changed for light and transient causes." Those who are now so desirous of pulling to pieces this venerable instrument, and of building on its ruins their own fanciful theories, may be actuated by the best motives; but it is also possible, that their professions of patriotism, of friendship for the people, may in the end prove to be only "young ambition's lowly ladder," on which they hope to mount to office and power: the people, therefore, whose welfare is the ostensible object of all these schemes of reform, would do well to pause and calculate the probable consequences, before they consent to place their constitution in the hands of the political alchymists of the day, to undergo a transmutation which may make it only the counterfeit of what it was.

The constitution, like every thing human, has its imperfections; but these are trifling, when compared with its acknowledged excellencies. Were it to be amended, it would still be imperfect, and probably more so than it is now. But if the hazardous experiment to improve it is to be made, let it be done, not by the unfledged statesmen who are so forward to undertake the arduous task, but by those only who are able to bend the bow of Ulysses, who can claim a kindred genius, and talent, and worth, with those venerable and gifted men, from whose combined wisdom it emanated.

FERGUSON, in his history of the Roman Republic, speaking of the attempts of the Tribunes of Rome to prevent extortion in the governors of provinces, says—"the example of this state, after all, has left only this piece of instruction to mankind: That just government over conquered provinces, is scarcely to be hoped for; and least of all, where republics are the conquerors." That it is more hopeless in republics than in monarchies, may well be questioned. The history of the Indies, and of the Spanish provinces in South-America, would expose a scene of rapine and extortion scarcely paralleled in the most corrupt period of the Roman republic.

Much agitation and dispute recently occurred in Upper Canada concerning the rights and influence of those inhabitants of the Province, who are called *Alien Americans*. One of their adversaries, in an essay in the Kingston Chronicle, describes them thus:

"The population of this Province, is made up of persons from many parts of the world; but from our vicinity to the United States, the greater number is from that part of the country—some U. E. Loyalists, and some Republicans. These latter are to a man, (and women too,) from the freeholder downward—busy politicians—restless spirits—'tis the only way in which they can expect to acquire influence—they were so in their native country, from which, many of them were compelled to move—impelled by their fears, or by their wants: they are so here; they brought with them all their evil political habits, and all their republican ideas, principles, and prejudices; and to my personal knowledge, many of them also, all their hatred, sworn, or not sworn, to Great Britain. The Constitution of the United States, is their constant theme of praise; and, above all, the mighty Majesty of the sovereign people. Now, the sovereignty of the people is a cuckoo song, which the people of all countries delight to hear—they hail it as the announcement of the spring time of their consequence. If a candidate, say an Englishman, joins in this cuckoo song, he secures the votes of all, who from their very hearts, delight in it—if not, he is sent to coventry—when returned, he must renounce all independence of mind, and prove his allegiance to the sovereign people, by a sturdy opposition to the Council," &c.

Apologetic.—The following advertisement is copied from the paper printed at Tuscumbia, Alabama. We deem it rather a more humble apology than any that Mr. Kean has yet made:

NOTICE.—I do hereby certify, that I, Charles C. M'Clure, last from Tuscaloosa, and now in the town of Columbus, Mississippi, have been guilty of uttering the most *infamous, villainous*, and *hellishly* slanderous falsehoods against the character of a portion of the family of Maj. Jesse Weaver, of the aforesaid town of Columbus, and also that I have threatened the life of Mr. Thomas Morford, and I do hereby acknowledge that I feel thankful that I have even a hope of escaping the just vengeance of said gentleman, with that merited from every honest and good citizen, not only of this town, but that I do not deserve the countenance of lenity ever again to shine upon me.

In acknowledgment to all of which, I do fix my hand and seal in the presence of the witnesses, and thank them that they even condescend to sign their names as witnesses against me. C. C. M'CLURE.

"Unquenchable Fire."—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the ruins of the fire in Court st. Boston, which occurred on the night of November 9th, (now more than three months,) are still smoking. The cause is probably found in the considerable quantities of *sea-coal*, used in the stores destroyed, and which was buried under the crumbling walls and falling timbers. *Boston Traveller.*

New-York.—By a recent census the population of the state of New-York is ascertained to be 1,531,648, exclusive of aliens, paupers, and persons of colour not taxed. Thus, according to the present ratio of representation, N. York would be entitled to four more representatives in congress than she now sends.

At the letting of 25 miles of the Ohio Canal, at Kendall, on the 11th ult. there were 3500 applicants, 175 of which offered for the whole line proposed to be let. The contracts have been taken at 26,000 dollars less than the estimate made by the engineers.

Sheep.—In the interior counties of Pennsylvania the farmers are devoting much attention to the raising of sheep in great numbers. In Washington county alone, according to an account taken by the assessors about two months since, there are 120,000 of these animals.

Smuggling.—The Canadian Courant states, that large quantities of whiskey have been smuggled into Canada from the United States, much to the injury of the distillers of that province. The *materiel* of the liquor is said to be so much cheaper in the states than in Canada, that smuggling is an object.

Shutting doors by Weight.—I have often been surprised at the silly way in which doors are shut by a weight and pulley. You hear a great noise every time the door is opened. Instead of fixing the cord to the outer edge of the door, it ought always to be placed a foot or so from the hinges, it would then open with no noise and little friction. *Mechanics Register.*

The Legislature of Ohio, that has just closed its session, was composed of 58 farmers, 26 lawyers, 7 mechanics, 7 merchants, 2 physicians, 2 printers, 1 miller, 1 surveyor, and 1 *gentleman*. Their place of *nativity* as follows, viz: Pennsylvania, 32, Virginia 21, Connecticut 12, Massachusetts 7, New York 7, New Jersey 6, Vermont 4, New Hampshire 3, Maryland 3, Delaware 1. Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 1, North Carolina 1, Kentucky 1, Ireland 3. Ohio 3. Last year, for the first time, there was one member, a native of Ohio; now there are 3. Only 4 persons, natives of that State, have ever been in their Legislature. Those natives, who have already had seats in the Legislature, must therefore have been very young. Can any parallel be found in history to the exploration, settlement, population, organization, and public enterprize, of this State—as yet not fifty years conquered from the savage, engaging itself, boldly, in a description of improvement, hitherto considered among the highest results of intellectual, as well as physical, cultivation, amongst the most unequivocal proofs of redundant wealth? *Nat. Int.*

Methodist Conference.—The annual Virginia and North-Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church convened at Portsmouth, Va. on the 15th, and adjourned on the 23d ultimo, Bishops M'Kendree and Soule presiding.

During the session, arrangements were made to establish a College, within the bounds of the Conference, for the instruction of youth in those branches of scientific learning usually taught in Universities, by the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution, and circulate proposals for the erection of suitable buildings, by subscriptions, to be solicited from those disposed to patronize the undertaking. *Raleigh Star.*

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—On a motion in Congress to adjourn over from Tuesday to Thursday in consequence of Washington's birth-day, Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, made the following remarks: "He was of opinon that the best mode in which we could show our respect, would be by the performance of our public duties. Such a mode would be most agreeable to Washington himself, if his spirit were to be consulted. *We have been already in session a long time, and, on a review of our proceedings, it would be evident that our time has been badly employed.* We have adjourned over two days in every week; and now, for the first time since the death of Washington, we are asked to adjourn over the anniversary of his birth day."

As the motion to adjourn was lost, it would seem that a majority of the house of representatives *thought with Mr. Forsyth*, and we are confident a majority of their constituents will concur with them in opinion. *Balt. Patriot.*

FUTURE INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Douglas, Esqr. of Scotland, who has acquired so much celebrity by his little work entitled "Hints on Missions," has recently published an essay on "The advancement of Society in knowedge and religion," in the course of which he introdutces the following animating observations in relation to the future influence of this country on the moral character of the world:

"In the United States of America, we see a people fairly competing with the British, in their solicitude for human welfare, and the prosperity of religion. They are descended from ancestors, who, like the father of the faithful, for the sake of truth went to a land which they knew not, and like the children of Abraham, as they have the truth in their keeping, we may trust that they will carry it wide even to the ends of the earth. They have no need of a dispersion to send them abroad among the nations: for even now, in the infancy of their origin, their vessels touch upon every coast, their inhabitants sojourn in every country, and even without their intentional efforts, religion grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength; they carry their altars with them into the wilderness, and through them civilization and Christianity will flow on with an ever-enlarging stream, till they reach the shores of the Pacific. Even then, the ocean will not terminate their progress, but rather open out a passage to the shores of eastern Asia, till both the old and the new world are united and flourish beneath the same arts and the same religion."

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, March 1.—Cotton, 10½ a 11, Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee: 20 a 21; Corn, 90 a 100; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2¾ a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Feb. 28.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 8 a 10; Cotton, 10 a 11½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, —— a 150; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 0; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, Mar. 4.—Cotton, 10 a 11; corn, $1 12; bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 6¼ a 7—upper country, 5¼ a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, Feb. 24.—Cotton, 11½ a 12½; corn 0 a 100; bacon, 9 a 10; apple brandy, 35 a 37½; whiskey, 32 a 00; beeswax, 32; iron, 5 a 0; coffee, prime green, 18½ a 19, inf. to good, 15 a 17; sugar, brown, 00 a 10, muscovado, 11 a 12, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45a 48, Turk's Island, 47 a 00; molasses, 32.

Attention Artillerists!

THE *Charlotte Lafayette Artillery*, are ordered to parade in front of the Armory on Saturday, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. equipped in Summer Uniform.

By order of the Captain,
P. THOMPSON, *O. S.*

March 11.

Mecklenburg County, sc.

FEBRUARY SESSIONS, 1826.

ORDERED, by Court, that the Clerk of this Court have publication to be made in the Catawba Journal, for three weeks, immediately after the rise of Court, that at the next May Court an election will be held for all County Officers. 3t76

By order of the Court,
Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of this month, will be sold on the premises, the Plantation formerly the property of Mary Henderson, deceased, supposed to contain 160 acres. The soil is suited to all kinds of crops raised in this country, and in tolerable repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to view the premises previous to the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a credit for the greater part of the price; but the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

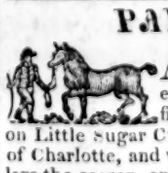
Also, some Household Furniture; when due attendance will be given, by

ROBT. POTTS, *Ex'tor.*

March 7, 1826. 3t76

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring forward their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted, will plesse make payment. ROBT. POTTS, *Ex'r.*

PALLIFOX,



A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallifox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis. LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10t83

Sarah Sloan's Estate.

THE subscriber informs all those that are indebted to the estate of Sarah Sloan, deceased, either by note or book account, that he will attend at Thos. Davison's and Wilson's on Saturday, the first day of April, for the purpose of making settlements with those indebted to said estate; and he solicits their attendance and good attention on that day, as no longer indulgence can be given. And all those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER, *Adm'r.*

March 1, 1826. 3t76

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Iredell county, on the 22d of November last, a black Horse, about nine years old, has a white slip on his nose, about 14 hands high, and was lame in his right fore foot when he left. Whoever will give information to the subscriber of the above described horse, so that I get him again, shall receive five dollars reward.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Charlotte, March 11, 1826. 1w

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1826.

Nathan Beaty vs. Anderson Beaty. } Or. Atta't. levied on land.

ORDERED, by Court, that publication be made three weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*

3t76—pr. adv. $1,25.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

For Sale,

A FIRST rate new Philadelphia made CARRIAGE and HARNESS, low for cash.

J. C. COIT.

Cheraw, Feb. 21. 4t76

The editors of the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Notice.

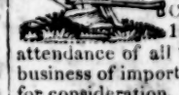
For the benefit of my Creditors.

I SHALL sell, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, to satisfy judgments and executions which William Lucky holds in his hands against me, all my household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, a first rate Brass Clock, a Cupboard, Bureau and Sideboard, together with many other articles too tedious to mention:—a large quantity of Iron Wire, of all sizes, a quantity of Tin Ware, some elegant street Lamps, hand Lamps, and many other articles in that line. Also, farming utensils, gardening tools, &c. &c. one Horse, one Cow, an elegant copper Still, for distilling essences, a cart and harness, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock; at which time the terms will be made known.

2t74 EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Agricultural Notice.



THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th of March. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested, as business of importance will be laid before them for consideration.

THOS. G. POLK, *President.*

Willswood, Feb. 28, 1826. 2t74

Agricultural.

AT a meeting of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society, at Lincolnton Tuesday evening, the 27th January, 1826, it was resolved, that the following articles would be competed for on the second Tuesday in November next, viz:—

1. For the best Plough, drawn by two horses, a premium of	$5
2. The best one horse Plough,	3
3. The best Colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each a premium of	5
4. The best bull or heifer Calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each	5
5. The best piece of plain Domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards,	2
6. The best piece of twil'd, mixed as above, same quantity,	2
7. The best Coverlet of cotton and wool; For the best cotton Coverlet,	2 2
8. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yards,	2
9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards,	2
10. The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards nor one wide,	2
11. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of upland,	5
12. The greatest quantity of Corn on same kind of land,	5
13. The greatest quantity of Wheat, same kind of land,	5
14. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land,	3
15. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land,	5
16. The best Straw Cutter,	4
17. The best constructed Cotton Harrow,	2
18. The best Plough for opening water furrows or furrows to deposit manure,	5
19. The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay, raised on one acre of upland,	5
20. The best ewe and ram Lamb,	5
21. The best Whetstone to whet English or German Scythes, each	3
22. The best Stones to whet Carpenters' or Curriers' tools, each	3

By order of the Society,

3t75 VARDRY McBEE, Sec'ry.

A Bargain.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the twenty-fourth of March next, at the late dwelling-house of David Johnson, deceased, a likely Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. Due attendance, and 12 months credit will be given for the whole price, except $100, which will be ready money.

MATTHEW BAIN, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 27, 1826. 2t74

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

POETRY.

THE FRAILTY OF BEAUTY.

I must tune up my Harp's broken string,
For the Fair has commanded the strain,
But yet such a theme will I sing,
That I think she'll not ask me again:

For I'll tell her—Youth's blossom is blown;
And that Beauty, the flower, must fade,
(And, sure, if a Lady can frown,
She'll frown at the words I have said.)

The smiles of the rose-bud how fleet!
They come—and as quickly they fly;
The violet how modest and sweet,—
Yet, the Spring sees it open, and die.

How snow-white the lily appears,
Yet the life of lily's a day:
And the snow that it equals, in tears
To-morrow must vanish away.

Ah, Beauty! of all things on earth
How many thy charms most desire,
Yet Beauty with Youth has its birth,—
And Beauty with Youth must expire.

Ah, Fair ones! so sad is the tale,
That my song in my sorrow I steep;
And where I intended to rail,
I must lay down my Harp, and weep.

But, Virtue indignantly seized
The harp as it fell from my hand;
Serene was her look, though displeased,
As she utter'd her awful command.

'Thy tears and thy pity employ
For the thoughtless, the giddy, the vain,—
But those who my blessings enjoy,
Thy tears and thy pity disdain.

For Beauty alone ne'er bestowed
Such a charm as Religion has lent;
And the cheek of a Belle never glow'd
With a smile like the smile of content.

Time's hand, and the pestilence-rage,
No hue, no complexion can brave;
For beauty must yield to old age,
But I will not yield to the grave.'

TO AN INFANT.

Thou wak'st from happy sleep to play
With bounding heart, my boy!
Before thee lies a long bright day
Of summer and of joy!

Thou hast no heavy thought or dream
To cloud thy fearless eye;—
Long be it thus; life's early stream
Should still reflect the sky!

Yet ere the cares of earth lie dim
On thy young spirit's wings,—
Now in thy morn forget not Him
From whom each pure thought springs!

So in thy onward vale of tears,
Where'er thy path may be,
When strength hath bow'd to evil years—
He will remember thee. F. H.

Variety.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

STATE OF THE JEWS,

In the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

[From the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.]

Few of the decrees of Providence are more manifest in their operation than the dispersion of the Hebrew people through almost every portion of the world, and the isolated condition in which they subsist, wherever they are established. Intermarrying only with each other, their features mark them out the moment they are seen: climate, habits of civilization, seem to produce little effect upon them: they carry with them every where the indelible sign of their origin; and, though they must frequently find it an inconvenience, they appear to entertain no desire of modifying it in the slightest degree.

The barbarity with which the Jews were treated in this country some centuries ago, forms one of the most disgraceful pages of our history. We have, however, since the Revolution, given them more ample compensation. We meet with Jews, many of them amiable, learned, active, and accomplished men, in every walk of life. They are admissible to parliament, and have actually sat in the House of Commons. There are Jews eminent at the bar, to all the dignities of which they may attain; and the subordinate branches of the law are crowded with them. The Rotschilds have not only raised their nation to a rank such as it never attained before, but they have elevated commerce itself by the enormous extent of their transactions, and by the acquisition of such unbounded opulence, that they have made emperors, kings, and republics, their tributaries. There are many other mercantile houses conducted by Jews in London, which, though they cannot rival that of the Rotschilds, are classed among the most respectable establishments of our time.

Considering their great and increasing wealth, and the influence which it must inevitably give them, in whatever country they choose to exercise it, we are not surprised that the leaders of the Hebrew tribes have at length begun to turn their thoughts towards the general amelioration of their brethren in the scale of society. Upon their own exertions depends their success. They have not acted unwisely in waiting for an epoch, when prejudices of every description are wearing fast away, and the intercourse of life is carried on upon the broadest basis of liberality. The pamphlet before us is one of the first results of their proceedings; and though the information which it affords us, as to the present state of the Jews, is scanty and crude, yet we must commend the publication of it as one of the signs of a propitious age.

With the exception of a few states, Jews are to be found in every part of Europe. In the European part of Turkey their number is said to be very great. Holland seems to be their favorite residence. There they are calculated at about sixty thousand souls, being nearly a thirty-second part of the population. They are admitted to the bar of Dutch jurisprudence; and the names of the advocates *Meyer*, *De Marcas*, *Presburg*, and *Asser*, are honourably distinguished in the courts of Amsterdam. Prejudice no longer operates against them, to any marked extent, in the paths of social intercourse.

Lessing's dramatic piece, called Die Juden, "The Jews," had the effect of considerably diminishing the violent antipathy with which that people were long treated by the Germans. *Lessing* conferred a still higher benefit on the Jews by discovering and encouraging the talents of *Mendelsohn*. This celebrated Jew wrote a treatise, in which he maintained that Judaism is only a civil institution. His commentaries on part of the Old Testament are of some value: but his best work is a dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, which obtained for him the name of the "Jewish Socrates." Since this time Dr. *Herz*, a Jew at Berlin, was appointed by the King of Prussia Professor of Philosophy,—and the Jew-tax has been partly abolished. Nevertheless, several of the German turnpikes still exhibit the illiberal notice that "Jews and pigs may toll here."

There are about seven thousand Jews in Frankfort, where they inhabit a particular quarter of the town: but according to Mr. Russel, it is no longer walled in, as it once was, to separate them from the rest of the community. The constitution of the city now gives them the fullest toleration in religion, and security of property.

In France the Revolution—that mighty engine of change—raised the Jews to the rank of citizens. They became members of the municipal governments, rose to high ranks in the army, and obtained the riband of the Legion of Honor. The policy of *Bonaparte* was liberal in this respect. In Italy, as well as in Germany, France, and England, the condition of the Jews has, upon the whole, been greatly ameliorated within the last fifty years. In Poland, Silesia, Moravia, Suabia, and the Papal dominions, they still continue in the most abject state of debasement, and are distinguished only for their avarice, cunning, cowardice, and misery.

The Portuguese and Spanish Jews, but especially the former, have long held a high rank among their nation. Persecution drove numbers of them, from time to time, to Germany, whither they carried with them considerable treasures. These they invested in the public funds of England, France, and Holland; and hence they soon became distinguished for that ambiguous sort of speculation in the stocks, which is more allied to the practices of gambling than of honest trade. They have kept themselves in a great measure distinct from the German Jews, whom they look upon as an inferior race; and they form a separate congregation, with religious rites and ceremonies peculiar to themselves.

Mr. Van Hemert speaks with some partiality of another new congregation, which was established by the German Jews in Amsterdam in 1796.

'This new congregation,' he observes, 'governed by some able and worthy individuals, will sooner or later become of great benefit to the Jews here, in general, in their becoming more enlightened and ennobled. They have already done a great deal of good, and would have done more, if less egotism and more worldly citizenship would exist among mankind. I am acquainted with some members of this community who would have been an ornament to Christianity, if fate had permitted Christian parents to have given them birth; but who now, because they are born of Jews, are kept by the Christians in general at a distance, to the injury of both, and more injurious still to civil society. Some from among them, whose parents were honest citizens, have devoted themselves to the study of letters, and, after struggling with incredible difficulties, have reached a moral height, of which, among Christians, no just conception can be formed, because the latter, finding all paths even and smooth for them, cannot conceive the pains and difficulties with which a Jew has to contend, as well in regard to the straitness of pecuniary means necessary for his studies, as also in regard to the prejudices in which he is educated, and of his exclusion from all public schools and establishments.'

It is pleasant to observe that this exclusion of the children of Jews from public schools does not exist in England. In point of fact, several of that race have been educated at Eton and Westminster. The Universities, however, are closed against them.

Though deficient in details, there is a great detail of good sense and sound principle in this pamphlet. The author admits that much baseness of conduct is to be found among the Jews in every country, but he justly imputes it to the state of contempt and degradation, in which they have been too long held by the Christians. The only mode by which any class of men may be rendered respectable and useful members of society, is to admit them to the rank of civilized beings, to treat them with kindness, and to give them an interest in the welfare of the community. It is by this process alone that the Jews can be taught to abandon that vain expectation of a Messiah, which has deluded their nation for eighteen hundred years. How can they ever be convinced, that such a Being ever trod the earth, until we, who acknowledge Him, prove the fulness of our belief, by practising towards all mankind the great doctrines of charity, which it was the object of that Divine Missionary to teach not by precept only but also by example?

From the London Quarterly Review.

THE BURMESE WAR.

This war is exceedingly to be lamented; ample provocation may have been given, and we hope to extend the benefits of civilization to the Burmans in the event of our complete success; but these are distant and contingent prospects, while the loss and danger are heavy, certain and immediate. The destruction of human life has been enormous; we *might* have lost every thing that we possess in Hindostan, and misery must be entailed on the Burmans for years to come. To say nothing of the expense which it has already involved, or of the destruction of an important branch of trade between Rangoon, Calcutta, and Madras, this war brought into jeopardy the peace and property of sixty or seventy millions of our Hindostanee subjects, by the temptation which it held out to the native chieftains, to burst forth with their bands of marauders, and spread such terror and desolation over the land, as have not been witnessed since the irruption of Hyder Aly. This is no idle boding. It is but too certain that a combination was forming in the northwest. These men were only waiting for a favourable moment to unite themselves with the deposed Rajahs and Rajpoots, who, 'shorn of their beams,' are naturally enough disaffected to the present order of things. We scarcely need observe, what is well known to those who have been long in India, that we hold it mainly by the belief in our military superiority; for though in a narrow circle round the Presidencies, where our administration of Government, and the strict administration of justice, are practically understood, there is no wish to revert to the old dynasties; yet this is very far from being the case in the more remote parts of the peninsula, where the prejudices of caste, and love of ancient customs, make the natives cling with something like veneration to their former rulers, stripped as they are of all their pomp and power. The Catholic priests posesss not a greater influence over the peasantry of Ireland, than the Bramins over the people of Hindostan; and what have not the Brahmins to defend from the progress of our language, laws, and religion?

It is hardly fair to suppose that these circumstances were not taken into consideration by Lord Amherst and his advisers; but they certainly made a false estimate of the power and resources of the Burmans, when they so hastily determined on the invasion of their country.—They believed, perhaps, that the military establishment was the same now as thirty years ago; that the regular army did not exceed in all probability two thousand cavalry, armed with spears; and from four to five thousand infantry, ill disciplined and irregularly armed; to which may be added a few field-pieces, managed by a mongrel breed from India, on whom the wearing of a hat and pair of breeches confers the name of Portugueze, and two or three renegade French officers. They could not have anticipated that one city alone, that of Prome, would be found to contain more than one hundred pieces of ordnance, and to have been capable, had not the Burmese leader been killed, or deserted by his men, of resisting ten times the force that was brought against it. But whatever was the belief as to the actual state of their fortified towns, and the extent of their regular forces, Lord Amherst might fairlyconsider that neither the one nor the other could long resist his well disciplined seapoys, led on by the gallantry of British officers. This, however, is not a war merely against the regular army of Burmah; it appears pretty certain, that the Bengal government either did not know, or left out of their calculation, that the whole Burman population, capable of bearing arms, could at once be brought against the invading army; that all the lands in the empire are held on a tenure resembling that of the feud; that a levy of a hundred thousand men could be brought down to any specified point on the frontier by means of the numerous navigable rivers which intersect the country; and, that, in addition to these levies, might be brought into operation, along the whole course of the Irrawaddey, from five hundred to a thousand war-boats, carrying each from forty to eighty rowers, with a piece of ordnance, a nine or ten pounder, in the prow, and having on board, besides the rowers, twenty or thirty men armed with muskets and pikes; the towns on the banks of the rivers being compelled to furnish men for these boats.

We had very soon proof of the efficacy of these war-boats. When we had taken Rangoon, several hundred of them were brought down to arrest our advance up the river, which, with the aid of immense fire-rafts, completely succeeded for the first year of the campaign in stopping our progress. Severe conflicts were constantly had between our gun-boats and those of the Burmans, but the latter invariably beat ours in speed, and generally effected their escape. On one occasion a squadron of about forty, thinking themselves safe, by the protection of an extensive raft stretching across the river, maintained their ground for some time; but there was fortunately attached to our squadron a steam-boat, which a private individual had fitted up in India. The lieutenant, who commanded her, seeing an opening on the right, got up the steam to the highest pitch, dashed forward, and in a moment was in the midst of the Burman boats; a desperate conflict ensued, which ended in our capturing thirty out of the forty so assembled. The splashing of the wheels, turning round without the appearance of human aid, the hissing noise from the safety-valve, and the dense column of smoke, must have astonished the Burmans, who in fact, were seen in great numbers to plunge into the steam, in which many no doubt perished. These numerous boats and the fire-rafts seem to have kept our gallant little squadron constantly on the alert.

If the Governor General did duly appreciate the power and resources of the Burmans, and came to the conclusion, probably the just one, that their forces could make no stand against disciplined troops, it seems at least to have escaped him, as it did a greater general in another hemisphere, that, though his soldiers were sure to conquer those of the enemy, they were by no means so sure of conquering the elements; that the Burmans had only to retreat to their strong holds in the mountains, and lay waste their towns and villages, which they could rebuild in a month, drive the cattle from the plains, and leave disease and famine to do the rest, which, with the assistance of swamps, jungles, forests, and the rainy season, they would speedily accomplish.

The Burmans, however, did not act thus; they met us bravely and resolutely, disputed every foot of their territory, and checked effectually the progress of the invading army, which in twelve months was unable to push forward twelve miles. They are, indeed, not only a brave, they are also an intelligent race, and in a higher degree of civilization than the people of any of the surrounding nations; in disposition they are the very reverse of the quiet and tranquil Hindoo; impatient of insult, yet by no means disinclined to listen to reason and argument.

The three first Legislative Assemblies of France, during her Revolution, enacted upwards of twenty thousand laws.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF CHINA.

The Russian traveller, M. Timbowsky, collected during his stay in China some remarkable data relative to the present state of the military force of that empire, which, expressed in numbers, seems very formidable, but is far from being so in reality. He thinks, however, that certain estimates, which make the Chinese army amount to a million of infantry and eight hundred thousand cavalry, are much exaggerated. The regular troops are divided into four corps, according to the several nations. The first corps, 67,800 strong, consists of Mantchous, the conquerors of the Empire, to which nation the family of the reigning Emperor belongs. These troops are the flower of the whole army, and enjoy extraordinary privileges. The second corps, of 21,000 men, consists of Mongols. The third, of 27,000 men, is composed of Chinese, whose ancestors joined the Mantchous, and assisted them in the conquest of the empire. The fourth corps, which is least esteemed, though the most numerous, is also Chinese: it is stated to amount to 500,000 men, who are, however, dispersed in garrisons in the interior of the empire. If we add to these 125,000 Chinese militia, the whole Chinese army will make 740,000 men, of whom 175,000 are cavalry. There is, besides, a Mongol cavalry, which, with respect to its organization and the nature of its service, may be compared to the Russian troops from the Don and the Ural. Its amount is not accurately known, but is stated by some at 500,000 men.

All the Chinese soldiers are married; and their children, who are entered in the lists of the army from their very birth, recruit the corps to which they belong. Besides arms, a horse, a house, and a quantity of rice, each soldier of the first, second, and third corps, receives a monthly pay of three to four *lanes*, (six to eight silver rubles,) but must provide himself with clothing, whence there is a most laughable variety and irregularity in the uniforms. The troops in the fourth corps are furnished by the government with lands, which they must cultivate for their subsistence. There is no army so easily recruited as the Chinese. Crowds flock to the standards to find a refuge from want and misery. Notwithstanding the immense sums which the maintenance of this force costs, and which is said to amount to 87,400,000 lanes, the spirit and discipline of the troops are at an inconceivably low ebb: so that the late Emperor Kia-King, issued, in the year 1800, a proclamation, in which, after reminding the Mantchous of the heroic deeds done by them in former times, he reproaches them with having become more unskilled in the military art, and more feeble than the Chinese themselves, so many thousands of whom were overcome by a handful of their ancestors.

POMPEII.

The excavations at Pompeii, which were interrupted by the civil disturbances at Naples, have since been carried on with great success. Not more than fifty labourers are employed in this work; nevertheless they have been so skilfully directed, that not only several buildings, but entire streets, have been rescued from the obscurity in which they have for so many ages been sunk. One of the most remarkable of the new discoveries is a magnificent temple, which, according to all appearance, was used as a pantheon. The inclosure is formed of a wall, which is in shape a parallelogram, and the lower part of which is ornamented with fine paintings in fresco, on a greyish ground. In the middle of the building was a large dodecagon, of which only the twelve pedestals remain; and further on there is a marble acqueduct. Twelve rooms, on the walls of which are pictures on various subjects, in a tolerable state of preservation, correspond with the sides of this figure. In the most remote part of the building an immense staircase leads to three vast, elevated, and vaulted halls: the one on the right, and the one on the left, have each five niches; only two of which have statues, pronounced by antiquaries to be those of Nero and Messalina: the middle hall, surrounded by tables and benches, seems to have been a meeting-room for the priests. ——— The above notice of the renewed spirit with which excavations had been resumed in Pompeii and Herculaneum, is corroborated by the last Neapolitan Journal, which has been translated into the London papers. We are informed that the king and queen in person had visited these subterranean works; and that the discovery of antiquities, the unrolling of manuscripts, and the consequent erichment of the Museum, were proceeding with new activity.

Insanity.—A few days ago, at Tuscaloosa, (Alab.) Peter Marion, in a fit of Insanity, produced by intemperance, drew his tongue out of his mouth, and, with a knife, shortened it, by above an inch and a half—being as much as he could draw over his teeth.

A resolution has passed the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing the Governor of the State to accept the offer of Rembrant Peale to make a copy of his celebrated portrait of General Washington, to be placed in the Hall of the House of Delegates.